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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-94-196  
Tuesday  
11 October 1994

# Daily Report

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FBIS-AFR-94-196

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11 October 1994

**NOTICE TO READERS:** Effective 1 October, the processing indicators appearing in brackets at the start of each item in this publication will be changed. All new indicators will begin with "FBIS" to make the material more easily identifiable. Some will also indicate whether the item has been translated from the vernacular or transcribed from English.

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## Burundi

### President Forms National Security Council

EA1010192094 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale  
du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 1700 GMT 10 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Following the restoration of the presidential institution and the premiership, our head of state, His Excellency Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, today announced the composition of the National Security Council. Presidential Decree No. 100/004/94 of 10 October 1994 appoints the members of the National Security Council as follows: the minister of external relations, Mr. Jean-Marie Ngandahayo; the minister of interior and internal security, Mr. Jean-Baptiste Manwangari; the minister of defense, Major (Firmin) Sinzoyiheba; Mr. Pierre Barusasiyeko, who represents pro-government parties; Mr. Jerome Sinduhije, who represents opposition parties; Mr. Zacharie Bukuru, who represents the civil society; and Mr. Sylvestre Ntambutso, the permanent secretary. It is worth recalling that the president and the prime minister are also members of the council.

### Over 30 Killed in Central Province

EA1010190594 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale  
du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 1700 GMT 10 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Peace was disturbed at the Bugenyuzi Center in Karuzi Province during the night of 5 to 6 October, where 30 people were killed, in addition to three others who died near downtown Karuzi. This was announced by Karuzi Deputy [name indistinct]. [passage omitted]

## Gabon

### Premier Oye-Mba, Cabinet Resign

AB1110090694 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730  
GMT 11 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] In Gabon, Prime Minister Cazimir Oye-Mba yesterday tendered in his and his cabinet's resignation to President Omar Bongo. The Oye-Mba government was formed last March barely three months after the reelection of President Omar Bongo, contested by the opposition. The resignation follows the agreements signed in Paris between the ruling government and the High Council of the Resistance opposition group.

These agreements stipulate the formation of a government for democracy made up of both majority and opposition members and which will be charged with implementing these same agreements. It is now up to President Omar Bongo to appoint a new prime minister and head of government for Gabon.

## Rwanda

### Bizimungu Says Government To Bury Dead Honorably

EA0710172094 Kigali Radio Rwanda in Kinyarwanda  
0943 GMT 1 Oct 94

[Speech by President Pasteur Bizimungu in Kigali on 1 October—live or recorded]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage omitted] Today reminds us of the unity of Rwandans, the need to respect the rights of every Rwandan, and the need for all of us to come together to fight for them. That is why the government, as the deputy prime ministers said, decided that today should be a national day as it is a day for every Rwandan. I do hope that this will become law in the country. [applause]

For that reason, the government has set up a committee to study ways of burying the dead honorably, by honoring those people who died and, in general, by honoring all the dead by burying their bodies honorably. In regard to all those who were killed, including those who were killed at the front, we will see how to bury them and build something in their memory so that Rwanda and the world will always remember them.

Among those who will be buried [applause] will be General Fred Rwigyema [the Rwandan Patriotic Front leader who was killed on the first day of the incursion into the country in 1990] [applause] and others who were killed. We also have the bodies of such people as the late Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana and her husband. We have their bodies and other bodies which have been identified. We shall build a monument for them to remind Rwandans and the world community that although those people have died, we shall pursue their objectives, which are the unity of Rwandans, the freedom of every Rwandan. In fact, this is the main reason for our gathering today. Thanks for coming in such large numbers. Thanks to the soldiers who made us reach this day. Thank you.

### Troops Reinforced at Borders With Burundi, Tanzania

LD0910190894 Paris Radio France International in  
French 1830 GMT 9 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] In Rwanda, the Rwandan Patriotic Army has reinforced its troops at the southeast borders with Burundi and Tanzania. Kigali fears forays from Hutu militias.

### Zairian Government Disapproves Refugee Camp Schools

EA0910171294 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 1115  
GMT 9 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] School education for Rwandan refugee children in Zaire is being jeopardized.

The Government of Zaire is refusing to register in [words indistinct]. And, as if this is not enough, the authorities in Kinshasa are also refusing to accept the proposal by nongovernmental organizations to build school infrastructures for this dry season. The latter want one thing—namely the return of Rwandan refugees to their country. As the Zairean prime minister recently said: Zaire is a country of asylum—not of exile.

The Rwandan authorities are working toward the same goal in that they are tirelessly launching appeals to refugees to return home, while at the same time requesting the assistance of humanitarian organizations in contributing toward instilling trust in the refugees about the return home.

Unfortunately, it appears some foreign organizations, and not small ones for that matter, are busy sabotaging the Rwandan Government's efforts toward achieving this goal.

The question of the resumption of school for refugee children in Zaire can only be solved through their return to the country, given that schools are soon going to resume their activities in the entire Rwandan territory. [passage omitted]

#### **Minister Returns From Geneva, Agrees To Speed Repatriation**

*EA1010105194 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 0500 GMT 10 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Rwandan minister of labor and social affairs, Mr. Pie Mugabo, has returned

from Geneva where he led a delegation that was participating in a conference organized by the leadership of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. Also in attendance were delegations from 47 countries and other observers.

Representatives of the Rwandan Government were invited by the commissioner herself, Mrs Sadako Ogata, in a letter she addressed to the president of the republic of Rwanda, dated 28 September 1994. The invitation follows disagreements between the Rwandan Government and the [Office of the UN] HCR due to the fact that the latter had deceitfully written a report full of lies, which accused the new national army of having perpetrated massacres against refugees returning to the country.

During the Geneva conference, the Rwandan delegation, led by Minister Pie Mugabo, agreed with HCR leaders that the report in question was the result of some shady work, which was thus fundamentally false.

Consequently, the government of Rwanda, cleared from such accusations, agreed with the HCR on the need to swiftly set up specialized commissions aimed at speeding up the refugee repatriation process.

The joint commission made up of the Rwandan Government, the HCR and OAU charged with the repatriation of refugees must start its work in the course of this week. [passage omitted]

Concerning the wishes expressed by some organizations to build school infrastructures in refugee camps in neighboring countries, Minister Pie Mugabo said this would only encourage Rwandan refugees not to return.



## Uganda

### President Calls For Disarming of Hutu Militiamen

EA0910154994 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 0928 GMT 9 Oct 94

[Speech by Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni at Kololo Airport on 9 October—recorded]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] [Passage omitted] It is now the former regime [of Rwanda] which is controlling the camps in Zaire, and even in Tanzania I saw some problems. These criminals in Tanzania are killing people in Tanzania. I am sure the Tanzanian Government is doing something about it. It is those criminals who are stopping the refugees from coming back.

So I would just appeal to the international community. If it was in Uganda here, there is no way (?criminals) could stop others from going back. Our army would stop it. But in other countries, I hear that these bandits control parts of those countries. Now this is for the international community to solve.

They should separate the criminals from the ordinary refugees so that the refugees can decide this—according to the international principles—so the refugees can decide freely whether they want to go home or to stay in exile. But to be coerced by these thugs is criminal and to be tolerated is criminal.

We shall help the Rwandan Government in all possible ways to consolidate peace in their country and of course for trade and other things that can be taken for granted.

The second factor in Rwanda, in my opinion, is trying those who committed genocide. I don't think we will get peace in Rwanda without trying those who committed genocide. I don't think we will get peace in Rwanda without trying those who committed genocide, because there is a basis for peace there. If somebody can kill a million people and we simply keep quiet about him—if the international community keep quiet about him—I, the affected person, would not keep quiet about him. I would do something to him. So I don't know what sort of international law we are promoting, tolerating this type of criminality. The people who killed people in Rwanda must be tried in the same manner as the Nuremburg murders. [passage omitted]

### Government Cancels Military Monitoring Agreement With Sudan

EA0810161094 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1000 GMT 8 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Uganda Government has cancelled an understanding reached in 1990 with Sudan and ordered the Khartoum Government to withdraw its military monitoring team stationed on the Uganda side of the common border, accusing it of continued activities incompatible with the role it was meant to play.

A statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said under the agreement of 1990, the Sudan Government kept a military team to monitor whether Uganda was supplying the Sudan Liberation Army, SPLA, with war logistics, so as to allay the fears of support from Uganda and to act as a trust and confidence-building measure.

The statement points out: Since the inception of the understanding in 1990, none of the expected results have materialized. It noted that, although no evidence has been produced, the Sudan Government has continued to accuse Uganda of supporting the SPLA. Hence the confidence and trust that was hoped the team would help to build has also not materialized.

The statement accused the military monitoring team of flouting the regulations governing their operation and engaging itself in covert and overt activities aimed at destabilizing Uganda. In addition, the statement accuses the Sudan Government of supporting Uganda dissidents under the command of Juma Oris, and arming and giving training facilities to the Lord's Resistance Army of Joseph Kony, who were waging war against government forces in northern Uganda.

The statement says while Uganda is interested in maintaining cordial relations with all her neighbors, it will not sit back and allow anyone take advantage of its peaceful gesture to destabilize it and endanger the lives and property of its people. The statement, however, says that despite the provocative act, Uganda is still committed to its policy of good neighborliness, and will continue to assist in whatever way possible through bilateral and other means to find a lasting solution to the Sudan conflict.

### Rebel Group Attacks Police Station; Calls For Federalism

AB1010120894 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 9 Oct 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Uganda celebrates 32 years of independence today but against the background of what should be a happy anniversary, a new armed rebel group opposed to the government of President Yoweri Museveni has made its appearance. For some time, the Lord's Resistance Army by Joseph Kony has been creating trouble in the north of the country around the border with Sudan. Now, a group calling itself the Buganda Youth Movement has claimed responsibility for raids last week on two police stations in the south. Little is known about this new group, but it seems that federalism is what they are after. From Kampala, Muambo Wanandeya reports:

[Begin Wanandeya recording] In three attacks last weekend on police stations in Mokona District near Kampala, more quantities of arms and ammunition were stolen by unidentified men. The Uganda police has been

reluctant to detail exactly how much was stolen, but it is believed that several AK-47 rifles and rounds of ammunition were taken by the attackers who are still at large. During the week, a man who identified himself as Dan Nikador, rang the government-owned NEW VISION newspaper and claimed that the raids were carried out by a group called the Buganda Youth Movement. According to the NEW VISION, Dan Nikador claims that the attacks were a warning from the movement to people who were opposed to Uganda becoming a federal state under the new constitution, which is currently being debated by the Constituent Assembly.

The question of whether Uganda should become a federal state is becoming one of the most controversial issues in the Constituent Assembly. Part of the pressure to introduce the federal government is coming from the politicians and people of the Buganda Region of southern Uganda. Some government ministers with constituencies in this region and who have spoken out against federalism have reported that they have received death threats. In his trunk call to the NEW VISION, Dan Nikador is reported to have told the paper that his Buganda Youth Movement has 300 members and was fighting for federalism and not necessarily for a change.

A police spokesman yesterday dismissed a telephone trunk call as a hoax and said that the people who attacked the police stations were thieves based in the same area as the stations they robbed. The spokesman had it that the thieves included in their midst a number of demobilized soldiers and they had nothing to do with federalism. Meanwhile, in his independence day address today, President Museveni made an indirect reference to the attackers, saying that the government would not be intimidated and be doing things it was opposed to by people who use violence as a means of expressing themselves. [end recording]

### Kagame Calls For Strong Trade Ties

*EA1010114694 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 0700 GMT 10 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Rwandese vice president and minister for defense, Major-General Paul Kagame, has called for a healthy trading relationship between Uganda and Rwanda in an effort to better the economies of both countries.

The Rwandese vice president, who was here to attend Uganda's 32d independence anniversary celebrations, made the call at the on-going Uganda Manufacturers' Association international trade fair, which he visited at Lugogo [near Kampala] yesterday.

Maj.-Gen. Paul Kagame, who has now left for home, said that his experience in Uganda, especially at this trade show, has been very educative and enlightening, and pledged on behalf of his government to enhance and strengthen conditions which will favor economic growth and its pre-requisite stability.

He said it will always be a pleasure for Rwandese businessmen to work with their Ugandan counterparts. Maj.-Gen. Kagame said that already the Ugandan businessmen in Rwanda have played a very important role. He thanked them and invited more Ugandan businessmen to feel free to trade with their Rwandan brothers.

The Ugandan minister of trade and industry, Mr. Richard Kaijuka, who accompanied the Rwanda vice president at the show, said that Uganda's businessmen look forward to doing business with Rwanda for the mutual benefit of the two countries. And the chairman of Uganda manufacturers' association, Mr. James Mulwana, told the Rwandese vice president that the private sector in Uganda has progressed and has chances of progressing more owing to the support of the government, especially the enabling environment it has created to the entrepreneurs [as heard]. He also conducted his guest around the show.

**Mandela Says U.S. Aid Offers Short of That Requested**

*MB0810133594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0450  
GMT 8 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Washington Oct 8 SAPA—President Nelson Mandela, bringing to a close a week-long visit to the United States on Friday [11 October], said he was confident his visit would bring “a satisfactory stream of investors” to South Africa. However, Mr. Mandela conceded that President Bill Clinton’s offers of aid had fallen short of what he had asked for.

Mr. Mandela was speaking at a briefing at South Africa’s Embassy here where Ambassador Harry Schwarz hosted a send-off party for him attended by about 1,000 people. Later, he was seen off by Commerce Secretary Ron Brown and a guard of honour outside Blair House opposite the White House. Mr. Mandela described his visit as “very successful.”

“I am convinced that after my visit here we are going to have a satisfactory stream of investors coming to our country.” He said President Clinton was going to do everything in his power to ensure the opening of U.S. markets to South African goods. “It was also my intention to strengthen the relations between the people of the U.S. and those of South Africa and I think that we have done this very well.”

Asked whether he agreed that the level of aid offered had been unsatisfactory, Mr. Mandela said: “We ourselves asked for more assistance.” President Clinton had given an undertaking “that he will examine our representations.”

“We have no doubt that he will try to honour that undertaking.

“The view that we could have got more than we got is a reasonable one, it coincides with our own.” Mr. Mandela is expected back in South Africa on Saturday evening.

**Mandela Asks Clinton for Waiver in Helicopter Bid to UK**

*MB0810134394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0715  
GMT 8 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Washington Oct 8 SAPA—President Nelson Mandela on Friday disclosed more details of his attempt to secure for South Africa a defence contract that would provide jobs to an extra 8500 people. He was speaking at a briefing here after a reception in his honour at the South African Embassy.

Mr. Mandela disclosed he had held discussions with a senior executive of the McDonnell-Douglas Aircraft Corporation about South African arms producer Denel’s bid to supply Rooivalk attack helicopters to the British military. McDonnell-Douglas produces the Rooivalk’s main competitor for the contract, the Apache.

Mr. Mandela said the contract was important to South Africa. “For us to win that contract is going to mean a great deal to our economy, it’s going to provide 8500 jobs.”

Armcor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] is being indicted in the U.S. for securing technological components in defiance of the arms embargo and although it is not linked to Denel, the Rooivalk manufacturer is also affected by the action. U.S. law prohibits a company under indictment from doing business with U.S. companies, which in this instance would have to provide weapons and other systems for the Rooivalk.

President Mandela has asked Mr. Clinton to issue a waiver of the denial order on Armcor. There was a possibility that Denel could become part of the consortium producing the U.S. company’s Apache helicopter. “They might consider the question of a partnership with Denel in this project,” he said. Earlier in the week, Mr. Mandela raised the issue with President Clinton.

**Mandela Meets Briefly With Aristide, Discusses Amnesty**

*MB0810133094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2311  
GMT 7 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Washington Oct 7 SAPA—President Nelson Mandela and deposed Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide on Friday [7 October] met briefly in Washington to discuss the question of amnesty in their respective countries.

Responding to reporters’ questions outside Blair House where Mr. Mandela is staying, the two leaders said they had agreed on most aspects of the amnesty question. “Our views are more or less the same and I am satisfied that he has given the matter serious attention,” Mr. Mandela said.

Mr. Aristide said: “We are Haitians, sons of Africa who are proud and delighted to meet you.

“If we Haitians don’t move to reconciliation there is no way we can talk of a better future for us.” He said he would stay in touch with Mr. Mandela on the issue.

**Mandela Says Labor Leaders Agree Not To ‘Disrupt’ Economy**

*MB0710193394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1900  
GMT 7 Oct 94*

[Report by Patrick Bulger]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Washington October 7 SAPA—President Nelson Mandela told influential American editors on Friday [7 October] that South Africa’s labour leaders had agreed not to disrupt the economy while the country attracted investment and tried to provide jobs for 5 million unemployed. Mr. Mandela was speaking on the last day of a week-long visit to the United States.



He has repeatedly moved to assure U.S. investors that their investments would not be sabotaged by wholesale strike action. He said South African labour leaders had been told, and had agreed, not to "embarrass" the new government by disrupting the economy.

Mr. Mandela also took a hard line on crime. He called on the media to examine what role it could play in building democracy. In a long digression from his prepared speech, Mr. Mandela said there was a tendency to be superficial about "the industrial turmoil that sparked off round about June and July." He said he had called together the leaders of the Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] to discuss the rash of post-election strikes.

He said he had told them: "We are here to end discrimination in all its ramifications but don't embarrass us in that task because we have got 5 million people unemployed.

"We want business to expand in order to absorb those 5 million people.

"We also want investors both from inside and outside the country, and if the environment for investment is not there, we are not going to get investment."

Mr. Mandela described South African trade union leaders as "a highly talented and seasoned group of leaders who know how to relate their problems to the welfare of the country as a whole."

"I said to them: 'We have just taken over the government of this country. But at the present moment we merely occupy political office; we do not exercise real political power. To acquire political power is not something that can be achieved overnight. It is a process that is going to take a year, two and even as much as five years'."

Mr. Mandela said South Africa's black workers were paid three or even five times less than white workers for the same job. "And the workers are fighting to close this gap and that is why we are fully behind them, because that is a just struggle."

He said COSATU's leaders had accepted his message of restraint. "Because we are dealing with people who can think, who have fought for liberation, who have won political power even though they still merely occupy political office, they realise the importance of discussing their problems without coming out into the open and disrupting the economy." [passage omitted]

#### **Mandela Discusses U.S. Visit**

*MB1010191094 Johannesburg SABC CCV Television Network in English 1730 GMT 10 Oct 94*

[Interview with South African President Nelson Mandela by SABC correspondent Wandile Zote in Washington; place and date not given—recorded]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] [Zote] Mr. President, first of all, welcome to our show, Newsline. If you look back at your visit to the United States, how would you describe it?

[Mandela] I was warmly received by President Clinton. I was also warmly received by both houses of Congress, and after addressing the two Houses of Congress, I then had the opportunity of addressing the Senate Relations Committee [title as heard], as well as a caucus of the Republican Party. I had earlier addressed the Congressional Black Caucus. In all these bodies, I was warmly received. Second, I have come here to ask the Americans to open their markets to us and also to invest in our country, and I think that the visit has increased the interest of investors to invest in our country. I addressed businessmen in New York, both when I saw the mayor, as well as the governor of the state of New York.

[Zote] What kind of aid has been promised to South Africa by the Clinton administration?

[Mandela] Well, I don't think I will go deeply into that, except that they have announced an aid of \$600 million over three years. I did discuss the matter with the President and his advisers, and I suspect that we can expect more from the point of view of direct aid from the United States. Also the question of the commission which is going to be led by Deputy President Thabo Mbeki and Vice President Gore, which is only the second of the commissions which they have set up, and that committee is going to coordinate all the strategies which pool the resources of the United States and those of South Africa, to address the Reconstruction and Development Program, which, as you know, is the major strategy which we have to address the basic needs of our people.

I might add that I addressed the National Foreign Trade Council in New York. I also addressed, the following day, a group of business people led by David Rockefeller and Tony O'Reilly, and the impression I got from all these meetings is that the interest by industrialists in investing in South Africa has grown considerably.

[Zote] Was the recent spate of industrial action in South Africa an issue at any stage during your discussions with American businessmen?

[Mandela] Well, except that I volunteered an explanation, because I knew that this is one aspect which might be considered by potential investors, whether the environment does exist which would make their investments secure. I pointed out that we don't have to be alarmed by the labor turmoil which took place a month or so ago, that the black workers who were involved in these demonstrations, their problem is that they see their white counterparts in South Africa getting three times, sometimes up to five times more wages than the black worker doing the same job, and that has complicated the matter, and it is the underlying, basically the underlying basis of these demonstrations. Nevertheless, I addressed

a meeting of the Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU], which is the biggest labor federation in this country. I have always, and still have, confidence in the leadership of COSATU. They are seasoned and talented leaders, and they understood the dangers of industrial action which seems to threaten the environment which we have carefully been laying down for investment, and I explained this, and I think that any concern that was there has been addressed.

[Zote] Is this aid with strings attached, as many people say?

[Mandela] No such conditions have been mentioned to me, and I don't think that we ourselves, South Africa, are in a position to accept any conditions, especially conditions which tend to undermine the sovereignty and independence of the country. We are not going to any country, no matter what it is, with cap in hand. We are an independent country, proud of its sovereignty, and we would never accept conditions which violate our pride and sovereignty.

[Zote] There have been reports that out-of-date legislation is being used to prevent Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] from competing on par with American military manufacturers.

[Mandela] Well, this is a sensitive matter because we are dealing with Denel, which is the company that deals today with the arms industry. That company has no connection with Armscor, and American legislation has treated Denel as if it was Armscor, whereas Denel was established after the disbarment had already been made against Armscor. What I am saying to President Clinton is that, in the course of our political activities before 27 April, we condemned Armscor, its policy of military destabilization of the neighboring states, and we called, you see, for an investigation into these affairs, and that it is ironic that the democratic government which is struggling under very difficult conditions, should now be called upon to carry the sins of an organization which we have never supported, which we have condemned for what we considered to be dangerous activities. We are saying, therefore, that this disbarment, these sanctions against Denel, should be lifted. I am convinced, from what President Clinton has said, that if he has got power in law to resolve this question, he will do so.

[Zote] What is your response to President Clinton's request to send a peacekeeping force to Haiti?

[Mandela] We regard the operation in Haiti as an operation of the United Nations, the first phase of which is being undertaken by the United States. The essence of that operation is to restore democracy in Haiti, an objective which we fully support, and we have been asked to help by providing personnel for policing. Our difficulty is that we are presently restructuring our security forces, and, second, the people who might be available for this operation from our side are urgently

required for the purpose of the forthcoming local government elections. Nevertheless, we are discussing the matter because as you may have noticed, the press, the mass media has not taken kindly to the possibility of us sending people even for policing to Haiti, when we did not do so in regard to Rwanda on our continent. So these are the matters which we must discuss with great caution, and the matter is under discussion.

[Zote] How did your meeting with President Aristide of Haiti come about and what was on the agenda for discussion?

[Mandela] I received a request from President Aristide. He is a friend of mine; I have met him twice already last year, and I was very keen to meet him and to listen to what he was going to place before me. I thought that we could exchange views on how we have approached a similar situation which faces him in Haiti, and I think that from that exchange he has a lot to gain. I regard him as a man who is broad-minded, who has got a vision, and I am sure that a discussion between us in this regard might prove useful to him, and it is for that reason that I readily agreed to meet him.

[Zote] The U.S. Administration has commended your efforts to bring about a solution to Angola's conflict. How do you see the chances of having a permanent cease-fire in Angola?

[Mandela] Well, it would be difficult to say so, because I am not a prophet, but I have got the support of both [Zairean] President Mobutu as well as [Angolan] President Dos Santos, and the major issue, that is of Huambo [UNITA, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, headquarters], I thought that we had a solution, a proposal which is likely to solve the problem. The only difficulty I have is the fact that [UNITA leader] Dr. Savimbi has not yet responded to my invitation to come to South Africa. He did send emissaries, which had discussions with our Department of Foreign Affairs, and he was supposed to follow. Unfortunately, he has not done that. That is the only problem I have, but I have the full cooperation of President Dos Santos and President Mobutu.

[Zote] How would you define South Africa's role in Africa, because some people have said we should take over the West's responsibility, but others have said that we should be careful not to meddle in other people's affairs. What would be your response?

[Mandela] Well, I don't think that it is possible for us to engage in any operations on the basis that we should exclude the West. The world today has become interdependent, both politically and economically, and a view that we should exclude any particular region of the world runs counter to the developments both on the political and the economic level. We cannot agree with that. We cannot be accused of meddling in the affairs of other countries. I think that the way we have handled the situation both in Angola as well as in Lesotho indicates

how cautious we are, because we have merely responded to invitations in both countries. We did not force ourselves, and we have been able to bring a solution which is supported by all parties in Lesotho, and I think that there is a potential for settling the problems in Angola. You must remember, I was expressly invited by the representative, the special representative of the secretary general of the United Nations, Mr. Beye. I did not get into the situation in Angola on my own.

[Zote] Mr. President, I am grateful. Thank you very much.

[Mandela] Thank you. You are welcome.

### **Ambassador Schwarz Says Mandela U.S. Visit 'Great Success'**

*MB0910195394 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1815 GMT 9 Oct 94*

[Interview with the ambassador to the United States, Harry Schwarz, by SABC announcer Freek Robinson in Washington on the "Agenda" program—live]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] [Robinson] And now with me is the South African ambassador to Washington, Mr. Schwarz. Mr. Schwarz, was it a success this week?

[Schwarz] There's no doubt this was a great success. It was a triumph personally for Mr. Mandela. He is the symbol of national reconciliation. That's an example for the world and world policy. It was a triumph for South Africa because the climate has been created where the work that's been done for years to interest businessmen I think is going to come to fruition. It was a triumph for the Americans in that it was a foreign policy success for them, and for me it was a culmination of a very interesting career here.

[Robinson] Where do we rate in American foreign policy now?

[Schwarz] I think that the Americans want to be our friends, they want us to be seen to be a country that is going to succeed, and they obviously want to take some of the credit for our success.

[Robinson] This (?bi-national) commission, when do you think this will be established, and specifically what are the priorities?

[Schwarz] It's going to be established very soon, and it's going to be headed in South Africa by the deputy president, Thabo Mbeki. It's specific objectives are to deal with any outstanding foreign policy issues, any commercial matters, scientific matters, cultural matters, and of bringing the two countries very much closer together than they are now.

[Robinson] Do you foresee, in practical terms, that it will actually help to get things going?

[Schwarz] Yes, there's no doubt that a personal relationship between Deputy President Thabo Mbeki and Vice

President Gore is going to cut through a tremendous amount of bureaucracy and red tape.

[Robinson] Mr. Mandela has also mentioned the fact that the diplomatic service must be more representative of the society. What's your comment on that?

[Schwarz] Well, when he was elected as president, I agreed with that, and, in fact, I tendered my resignation not because of any question of loyalty; on the contrary, I want to continue to serve the country. But I think it's correct that there should be a black ambassador in Washington. It will demonstrate the change that's taken place in the country, and I think it's essential that that takes place as soon as possible, and I hope to be going home at the end of this month.

[Robinson] And what are you going to do then?

[Schwarz] I'm going to be busy, I think in finance and in law, and I'm going to help to try and make the Reconstruction and Development Program work from a private sector viewpoint.

[Robinson] Mr. Harry Schwarz, thank you very much for your time. [In Afrikaans] And from my side, back to South Africa, thank you very much for the opportunity of bringing you the story from Washington.

### **Editorial Assesses Mandela's Visit**

*MB0910150994 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 9 Oct 94 p 24*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President Nelson Mandela told the U.S. Congress this week that he had come to the United States to speak the "poetry of the triumph of the oppressed."

His U.S. trip has, in fact, been a much broader triumph, its possible consequences still only partly understood, its potential yet to be fully grasped.

Mr. Mandela's conduct in the U.S. once again underlines his status as a world statesman. Faced with clamorous demands by competing U.S. political factions for his favour, he deftly chose a path which kept South Africa's interests the central focus. His legitimacy, never much in question internationally, has been enhanced domestically even among conservative whites.

Mr. Mandela has also incontrovertibly emerged as an authentic and respected spokesman for sub-Saharan Africa and, indeed, the interests of the world's emerging democracies.

In a continent blighted by plague, poverty, wars and political mismanagement, he speaks with the authority of the leader of its one powerful and comparatively successful industrial nation.

This authority brings its own challenges. South Africa will be under increasing pressure to play a more active part in multilateral organisations in Africa and elsewhere. Choices must be made between demands at home



and obligations abroad. A permanent seat in the UN Security Council beckons. The world's new economic order surges heedlessly ahead, and through our own competitive efforts we will either ride this wave or slide back into stagnation and mediocrity.

The grand visions raised by Mr. Mandela in the U.S. this week, the promise they evoke, thus raise more questions than they settle. The central one is whether South Africans have the will and the discipline to seize the opportunity history and an unprecedented wave of international goodwill now offer.

Success, like charity, must begin at home. Its ingredients are remarkably simple: discipline and prudence, sweat and savvy. That is as true for the private sector as the public one.

The government made a start this week with the suggestion by Mr. Mandela that the salaries of elected officials and top public servants will be reduced or frozen. The gravy train, which the government at first did not want to admit existed, could be slowing. This newspaper, which has long waged a battle against state profligacy, can only whisper "Hallelujah."

If this austerity from on high can be replicated down through the public service, if government consumption can indeed be restrained, there lies a remarkable opportunity ahead to create the stable democracy and growing economy Mr. Mandela prophesied in the U.S.

It will undoubtedly take great political courage. There is so much want, such passionate expectation among poor people and such limited resources to meet it, that gratification delayed will be for many gratification denied.

But none of this prudence and pain by the government will amount to a row of beans unless it can be matched by a private-sector determination to think sharper and produce smarter. The unmentionable tragedy of the years of boycott is that it encouraged South African industry to do neither, relying rather on subventions, subsidies and tariffs.

Mr. Mandela's commitment to reduce protectionism and open our economy to buffeting world competition is good. Business must respond with a systematic assessment, sector by sector, or its comparative advantages against other countries—whether they be mature or emerging markets. The same disciplines that are expected of government must be embraced by business; there can be no room for conspicuous fat cats.

In his speech to the U.S. Congress Mr. Mandela counterpoised T.S. Eliot's reference to "interminable night" and Walt Whitman's "most excellent sun so calm and haunting."

This move from darkness to light is a painful and confusing business. It has no short cuts. Mr. Mandela's trip to the U.S., the visit of European commissioner Sir

Leon Brittan, the pledges of aid and the prospects of investment create the bridgeheads. Only South Africans can fully exploit them.

### **Atomic Energy Corporation To Sign Contract With PRC**

*MB0610114494 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 5 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] South Africa's Atomic Energy Corporation hopes to sign its first contract with China when a delegation from Beijing arrives in two weeks. Corporation's chief executive Waldo Stumpf said today South Africa is in the process of signing contracts. He did not go into details, but said one contract covered the initial supplies of medical isotopes to China.

### **South African Press Review for 8 Oct**

*MB081016:294*

[Editorial Report]

#### **WEEKEND STAR**

U.S. President Clinton planned President Nelson Mandela's visit to the United States to be a celebration and a summit. "The visit succeeded on both counts. The celebration was joyous and the summit productive," says the Johannesburg WEEKEND STAR in English in its 8-9 October editorial on page 8. "President Clinton is considered by some to be too smooth an operator. And sceptics suspected that he might be using the occasion to bask in Mandela's reflected glory—especially on the eve of crucial congressional elections. That might be so. But what became clear was his genuine respect and admiration for Mandela and his commitment to the new South Africa." The visit's summit aspect "also seemed to have been a success," the editorial states. "Mandela did not go home with a sack full of loot, but he did better than many expected."

The editorial concludes: "American aid projects to South Africa do not add up to a huge amount of money, but they create a complex web binding South Africa to the world's most powerful nation. These projects, and Clinton's obvious commitment to Mandela and South Africa, constructed another storey in the steadily rising edifices of relations between the two countries."

### **South African Press Review for 10 Oct**

*MB1010140994*

[FBIS Editorial Report]

#### **RAPPORT**

Concern Over RDP Highlighted—Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 9 October in a page 20 editorial says: "Concern over the broad direction of the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program] has now been specifically highlighted by Bank of England Governor Eddie George." This week, George warned that



"too much, too soon" social expenditures will undermine the country's economic growth. "The problem with the RDP is that it is starting to look more and more like a gigantic welfare program with the emphasis on grandiose housing projects. On the other hand, meaningful economic development is apparently playing second fiddle." "It is houses, in particular, that are going to be built and not nearly enough factories or industries—the primary creators of employment." The editorial states that "the bulk of the unemployed will still be unemployed after moving into their houses" and cites the poverty in Cuba as an example of this type of economic program. It states that "South Africa needs imaginative plans that develop industry while not neglecting social needs. But the latter will have to be tackled with greater realism so as not to repeat the Cuban mistake."

#### ILANGA

**Reduction in Civil Service Needed**—"President Nelson Mandela will lead by example if he accepts recommendations from the Finance Ministry that his salary, together with those of his deputy-presidents, ministers and deputy ministers be cut by 20 percent," begins a commentary published in English on page 5, the "Comment and Opinion" page, in Durban ILANGA in Zulu on 6-8 October. Capping salary levels for top civil servants, however, ignores the real problem, it states. "South Africa's civil service does cost too much. That is not because civil servants are necessarily overpaid, but rather because there are too many of them." The editorial calls for an independent assessment of the efficiency of all sectors of civil service. "The cost inefficiency of the civil service means the mis-direction of vast funds which could otherwise be distributed, in the form of development, to the people of South Africa."

**Investigation of Thami Zulu's Death**—A second commentary on the same page urges the Truth Commission to investigate the death of ANC guerrilla Thami Zulu. It states that Constitution Court nominee Albie Sachs mishandling the ANC investigation of Zulu's death in November 1989. "The Thami Zulu murder is one of the most brutal committed by the ANC on its own members. According to the Douglas Commission into ANC atrocities, Thami Zulu was sentenced to death by a 'people's court.' One witness who saw him after the 'trial' said: 'His spine was broken and he was dying.' According to the testimony, he was injected with blood contaminated with the HIV virus." The editorial states that KwaZulu/Natal cabinet minister Jacob Zuma has been implicated in Zulu's death. "Will the much vaunted 'Truth Commission' deal with the case of Thami Zulu and the role played by senior members of the ANC in his death? We shall see."

**Caution Urged on Salary Cuts**—"To him who's earnings are low, it is painful to hear that there are salaries that are to be reduced. To those who earn high salaries, talks of a lowering of their earnings is puzzling," says an ILANGA editorial from the same issue on page 4. "Finance Minister Mr. Chris Liebenberg recently proposed that the salaries of parliamentarians be cut, from the president down, to end the outcry that parliamentarians are swimming in money. The English phrase for this is, the 'gravy train.' We are not financial experts, but we would suggest that those connected with this do not act in haste." Salary cuts could cost Parliament competent and needed members, says the editorial. "The puzzling question is, why should salaries be cut now that blacks are in power; why did this not happen during white rule? Does this mean that with this, our new government, the rider has been changed but we flog the same old donkey?"

## Angola

### UNITA on Alert in Zaire Province After Texaco-MPLA Talks

*MB1110115494 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 7 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] The UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] armed forces have been conducting land and sea defensive military maneuvers in the Soyo and N'zeto regions of Zaire Province. Our correspondent in the region reported yesterday that the maneuvers include mechanized troops, heavy artillery batteries, antiaircraft defense forces, and the coast guard. A state of alert was (?announced) on 5 October, when the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola's [FALA] Northern Command learned of the arrival in Luanda of Texaco magnates who are willing to invest in Soyo at the cost of blood. The magnates met in Luanda with the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] warlords so that, in the name of the oil they wish to tap, (?the MPLA) could conduct its war in the northern region.

The FALA Command in the region deplores the fact that the MPLA is still thinking of war, to the detriment of the progress that has already been made in Lusaka. The FALA Command, however, (?assures) that no oil will leave Soyo to finance this unjust war that Jose Eduardo dos Santos' organization is waging against the Angolan people.

### UNITA's Valentim: Peace Document To Be Ratified

*MB0610162894 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Once again, there is talk of an end in sight to the Angolan peace talks in Lusaka. They have been at it all year. There have been plenty of (?false hopes) before, but the fighting in Angola has gone on and intensified. Well, now the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels say they have called a meeting of their Executive Committee for Monday [10 October] to ratify a peace agreement and that a cease-fire in the long civil war with the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government would follow soon afterwards. On the line to Lusaka, Robin White asked UNITA spokesman Jorge Valentim if this was serious or just more game playing.

[Begin recording] [Valentim] What game? We are close to a (?deal). We are just in the last 100 meters. We, in the UNITA, we are ready for signing the documents. We have done everything to finish before 10 October. It is why our leadership has announced that we should ratify the document on 10 October. We are ready. We gave all our points of view, all the documents, and we are waiting for the answer from the government.

[White] [Words indistinct] this announcement (?meaning) basically you are trying to put pressure on the MPLA to speed up?

[Valentim] No, not put pressure. It is the reality that, before (?the) signing, we need to prepare the document to get to our leadership. And if we make this before 10 October, everything could be ready. We have done everything, and now is for the government to reply. They are delaying their answers.

[White] Tell me, specifically, what still has to be agreed?

[Valentim] [Words indistinct] localities, like municipalities.

[White] You are talking of a disagreement over municipalities. What exactly do you mean?

[Valentim] It means that these appointments of administrators to these places—what you call municipalities—like Lobito, Lubango, Chongoroi, and other places, the government [30-second break in transmission] the governorship. I think, also, there is some kind of wrong policy of the government, and it is to see UNITA outside of important places in Angola and to see UNITA down. This is what the mediation and the observers, they do not agree. And we went this morning to see them, and we told that we, on our side, we are ready to finish quickly these documents, but they are waiting for the answer from the government.

[White] So you are basically insisting that your men should run certain areas?

[Valentim] We do not insist. There was always the proposal from the government and the mediation. We are just commenting, presenting our position in the most rational way. [12-second break in transmission] to go, if the government is not willing to finish quickly.

[White] It does seem to go on and on and on, these negotiations, Mr. Valentim.

[Valentim] We have done our best, sir. We have done our best, and we are just in the last 100 meters. [end recording]

### No Progress Reported at Talks

*MB0610203194 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] The Angolan peace talks are continuing at a snail's pace in Lusaka, the Zambian capital. Observers say the talks have reached their final stage. Today, Jorge Valentim, spokesman for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in Lusaka, told Radio France International that the talks could end before 10 October, but the observers feel that may be too early because UNITA continues to raise some difficulties.

Today was a not a profitable day at the Lusaka talks. UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye, who is also mediator at the talks, met with the government and UNITA negotiating teams today. The aim was to overcome the issue of the districts and communes to be administered by UNITA. However, the meeting produced nothing substantive. Alves Antonio, the Radio Angola correspondent in Lusaka, reports:

There continues to be some contradictions concerning the issues under discussion. UN Special Representative Blondin Beye and the troika of observers are trying to get over that obstacle so that the pace of the talks will not be affected. Meanwhile, the special envoy of U.S. President Bill Clinton arrived in Lusaka this afternoon to follow the final stage of the Angolan peace talks.

### Delegations Reportedly 'Closer to Peace'

LD0710145094 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 1300 GMT 7 Oct 94

[[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Angola is drawing closer to peace. The Portuguese Lusa news agency reported a short while ago that the Lusaka talks were finally concluded today. The Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] delegations are due to leave today for Luanda and Huambo with a view to the respective ratification of the protocol, so that it may be signed in Lusaka on Tuesday [11 October] or Wednesday of next week.

[Passage omitted]

The report has been denied by Luanda Government spokesman Aldomiro Vaz da Conceicao, who said that the talks are far from concluded:

[Begin recording] [Vaz da Conceicao] Nothing could be further from the truth. The talks must continue because no agreement of any kind has yet been reached. There are still items on the agenda that have not been discussed. For example, the question of the municipalities and communes to be allocated to UNITA remains unresolved, as does the question of what kind of body will succeed the Joint Political and Military Commission. So the talks are far from over. [end recording]

## Mozambique

### Renamo To Surrender Communications Gear, Arms

MB0610091494 Maputo TVM Television Network in Portuguese 1800 GMT 5 Oct 94

[Italicized passages recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Announcer] The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] has pledged to surrender, as of tomorrow, part of its communications system, consisting of 20 radios. This was reported at the end of a Cease-Fire Commission [CCF] meeting this afternoon. The meeting decided that Renamo should surrender every weapon in its arms caches by 20 October. Tomorrow, Renamo should submit a new list of its communications equipment. The list will not include the communications system Renamo uses, allegedly to facilitate its electoral campaign. The CCF will try to find a final solution to this issue over the next few days.

Major Lauchande, the government representative at the CCF, [title as heard] says Renamo's arms caches should be verified as a matter of urgency. Lauchande said of the 168 arms caches reported by Renamo, the CCF tried to inspect 23 of them, but they could not be found. Lauchande says the government has no hidden weapons.

[Lauchande] *As you know, the government has arms depots that can be easily spotted. It seems Renamo and the United Nations have no queries about it.*

[Unidentified Correspondent] *What about Magoanine where the United Nations is reported to have raided government installations?*

[Lauchande] *All I know is that this is an issue affecting UN Mozambique Civilian Police Command [Civpol] and National Commission for Police Affairs [Compol]. The government is not aware that the United Nations or the Civpol should investigate installations of that type. In any event, any investigation is a bilateral matter.*

[Announcer] Renamo's Herminio Morais says he cannot specify the amount of weapons in its arms caches, but the government believes it is far more than what has been surrendered to the United Nations.

[Morais] *I cannot specify the weapons that have not been surrendered. We are trying to locate people who have either been demobilized or joined the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces [FADM] to show us any areas that might still have weapons.*

[Correspondent] *Do you think it will be possible to trace demobilized troops?*

[Morais] *Well, we have the names of a few soldiers that have been demobilized, and we assume that the UN Technical Unit has all the data about areas where people were sent upon demobilization.*

[Announcer] UN Colonel Giorgio Segala, who chairs the CCF, says it will only be possible to remove weapons from Renamo's arms caches before elections are held if Renamo cooperates.

[Segala] *We have decided to begin operations tomorrow. We will try to complete the verification of Renamo's arms caches over the next two weeks. If Renamo cooperates effectively, I think it will be possible to complete the exercise within that period.*

[Correspondent] *In what part of the country do you think there are more arms caches?*

[Segala] *Well, arms caches are scattered throughout the country. I think a large percentage of arms caches is in central Mozambique, including Zambezia, Sofala, Manica, and Tete. That is where most of Renamo troops were concentrated. That means that the largest number of weapons would have been stored there. That does not mean most of the arms caches would also be there.*

[Announcer] Even if there is no political instability, the presence of arms caches, especially explosives could pose a threat to the lives of civilians.



## The Gambia

### Finance Minister Reportedly Fired Without Explanation

AB1010170094 London BBC World Service in English  
1515 GMT 10 Oct 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Gambia's finance minister, Bakary Dabo, has lost his job today for the second time in less than three months. He was one of the group who went into exile with ex-President Jawara after the coup led by Lieutenant Jammeh and, in a surprise move, he was called back to resume his post by the new military council. But now it looks as if he has been sacked. Our colleague, Elizabeth Ohene, is in Banjul. On the line, Mary Harper asked her about the circumstances of the sacking:

[Begin recording] [Ohene] All there is to say is that there has been a press release from the Armed Forces Provisional Ruling Council [AFPRC] signed by their press officer, and it just stated very clearly that Mr. Bakary Bunja Dabo has had his appointment terminated with immediate effect.

[Harper] Did this release give any explanation why the man has been sacked?

[Ohene] I am afraid all it says—and I think I better quote the sentence—it says: This decision—this is a quote now—has been taken in line with the principles and ideals of the AFPRC and in the supreme interest of the nation. I am afraid that is all it says by way of explanation. Ominous words, if you ask me; and really you could interpret them in any way that you want.

[Harper] Is there any sign of what might have happened to the minister?

[Ohene] Well, there is a lot of speculation here. You know Mr. Dabo, of course, was Sir Dawda Jawara's finance minister. So there was always the suspicion that why did he stay on? Why did they keep him on? But the speculation I have heard is that Mr. Dabo has sat on this committee advising the ruling military council on the timetable for the possible return of the country to constitutional rule, and my understanding is that Mr. Dabo was one of those who were insisting that they should do it sooner rather than later. I have heard the date of February 1996 suggested as the one that he had advocated.

[Harper] And, has there been any reaction to the sacking of Mr. Dabo?

[Ohene] Well, I have spoken to the EU delegate, Mr. Robert Hollywood, because you must understand that Gambia which, literally, is kept afloat by the international donors, what the international community—people like the European delegates—have to say on these matters matters a lot. He says to me that he hears the

news of the sacking of Mr. Dabo with a lot of sadness, and that it cannot be a positive step. [end recording]

## Niger

### Niger Government, Tuareg Rebels Sign Agreement

AB0910162894 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230  
GMT 9 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The Niger Government and the Tuareg rebellion signed a peace agreement yesterday in Ouagadougou, the Burkinabe capital. This was a happy development for the talks, which had resumed on 25 September. Since 6 October, the principle for a truce was being discussed, but talks between the two parties seemed deadlocked over modalities for its implementation. The misunderstanding was settled and the signing of the agreement effectively took place today in the presence of the Burkinabe head of state, Blaise Compaore. Here are details from our reporter Yannick Laurent Bayala in Ouagadougou:

[Begin Bayala recording] The 18-article agreement stipulates that the two parties are convinced of the need to restore peace in their country, to preserve national unity, and to devote their time to socioeconomic development tasks. The two parties, also conscious of the unitary, indivisible, democratic, and social character of the Republic of Niger, agreed on the (?planned) territorial demarcation and how to share powers at the territorial communities level. They also reached an agreement on truce and on urgent measures to be adopted. Under the first issue, which is about the organization of the powers of the territorial communities, these territorial communities will have assemblies or councils elected through direct universal suffrage. The chairmen of these assemblies or councils, who will be elected from among the members, will be the chief executives in the regions, departments, and communes. As part of their areas of jurisdiction, the elected councils or assembly will deliberate on problems affecting their communities in the areas provided for by law, in particular, the budget, the drawing up, the mapping out, the planning, the implementation, and the monitoring and assessment of economic, social, and cultural activities that are of regional or local interest. Under the emergency measures, the Government of the Republic of Niger will take necessary measures for rehabilitating socioeconomic and cultural infrastructures, and for reviving and launching new projects in the areas affected by the conflict. The government also pledges, in conjunction with the coordinating committee of the armed resistance and with one of the brotherly and friendly countries as well as international organization, to make provisions that will enable the refugees to return home freely and be resettled. Concerning the truce, the document says that in order to enable the serene implementation of this agreement, an automatically-renewable three-month ceasefire will be observed as of today by the two sides. Finally, the Government of the Republic of Niger pledges to take



all necessary measures to wipe out the remaining insecurity, so as to ensure the free movement of persons and goods. That is the end of this episode. This agreement has just been signed in Ouagadougou, for the happiness of the two negotiating sides. It must be recalled that the negotiations started here on 25 September, exactly two weeks ago. [end recording]

### Prime Minister Welcomes Agreement

LD0910210494 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 9 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The opposition to the presidency, which has the majority in the Assembly, has so far welcomed the signing of an agreement with the Tuareg in Niger, but it will wait until it knows its exact contents to make an overall comment.

However, Souley Abdoulaye, the new Niger prime minister, does not have such reservations. He has wholeheartedly welcomed the signing of the agreement. He spoke to Jean-Francois Perez.

[Begin Abdoulaye recording] The agreement satisfies us. You know, for me—and my roots are mainly in the Tahoua Departement, in other words in the Azaouak—it is something, it is a question that is of great concern to me, and which was already of great concern to me before, because my parents themselves have some roots in the (?Gall) region, which means that I feel as much Hausa as I do Tuareg. It is an excellent thing to have all the people of Niger grouped together within...[pauses] (?around) the same goals.

The agreement that has just been reached is, first and foremost, a first reason for rejoicing for us who have just been entrusted with the second government of the third republic, and I think that this is the result of the efforts of several Niger officials and friendly countries, including France, to which we address all our thanks and

our gratefulness...[pauses] to France, to Burkina Faso, to Algeria, and to other friendly countries that contributed—directly or indirectly—to the solution of this armed conflict. [end recording]

### Opposition Said 'Pleased'

AB0910172794 Paris AFP in French 1447 GMT 9 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Niamey, 9 Oct (AFP)—In Niger, the opposition parliamentary majority today said they were "pleased" about the signing of the peace agreement between the government and the Tuareg rebels in Ouagadougou today. However, they did not comment on the basis of the agreement.

Mr. Amadou Hama, the opposition parliamentary majority group leader, told AFP: "We would be putting the cart before the horse by commenting on the agreement now without having any knowledge of its contents." The opposition majority now has 46 out of the 83 parliamentary seats and comprises the four parties which are opposed to the head of state. Mr. Amadou said he and his colleagues would wait to obtain ample details on the agreement and "examine it meticulously," before commenting on it.

The Ouagadougou Accord stipulates that there should be parliamentary approval for the decentralization bill which, in response to Tuareg demands, would transfer executive powers regarding budgetary, economic, social, and cultural issues to the regions. Mai Maigana, the leader of the government delegation to the Ouagadougou Talks, is scheduled to "appear" before the National Assembly on 11 October.

The National Movement of the Development Society, the former single party and the leading "opposition majority" party with 29 parliamentarians, has up until now been opposed to Tuareg self-rule demands.

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